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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

*Canada, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland,
and Union of South Africa*

J. M. Stedman



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Washington, D. C.



Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics

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Abstracts from Recent Reports and Publications Received by
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DISTRIBUTION: A copy of this circular has been sent to each State extension director; State and assistant State leader in county agricultural agent, home demonstration, and club work; State agricultural-college library; and experiment-station library.

C a n a d a

New Brunswick

Poultry Club Work. - Poultry club work, which was started in New Brunswick by the Department of Agriculture 13 years ago, has had an important bearing on the poultry industry of the province. Barred Plymouth Rock, bred to lay, is the strain used and a good deal of the stock has come from Maine and Ontario, especially at first, as there were not enough available eggs in New Brunswick to supply the members. In 1918 and 1919, the first two years of poultry club work, 36 clubs were organized. Each member received 50 eggs, for which they paid by returning cockerels to the department in the fall. In 1925 and 1926 no clubs were organized, as the Maritime Poultry Exchange had just come into existence and all available time was spent in organizing egg circles. In 1927 a new poultry-club policy was formed in co-operation with the Dominion Live Stock Branch, in accordance with which the members are required to start with 100-day old chicks. Since this policy was adopted the work has grown rapidly and from 8 clubs organized in accordance therewith in 1927, there were 30 clubs in 1929, and it was hoped the number would reach 35 or 40 in 1930.

The popularization of bred-to-lay poultry in the province and the educational value of club work are the two important objects. Each year a fair is held, at which the members compete for prizes. There is also a judging competition. The poultry club is the center of activity of the government poultry workers. Demonstrations are given throughout the year and an endeavor is made to give each member as much individual instruction and assistance as possible. When a boy wins the poultry-judging competition at the club fair, the provincial department pays his railroad expenses to the agricultural school at Fredericton to attend classes during November and December. When a girl is the winner, her expenses are paid to the short course held at Sussex during March to receive instruction in domestic science, home nursing, millinery, dressmaking, and the like. Club members are offered a bonus of \$5 to induce them to use coal-burning brooders.

Objects

Ontario

Junior-Farmer Conferences. - In 1925 the junior farmers' associations, organizations of young farmers and farmers' sons, began holding district conferences to plan and carry out definite, well-balanced programs. Two conferences were held at the Kemptville agricultural school and were attended by delegates from the various zones. In 1929, four of these conferences were held - at Kemptville, Guelph, Cobourg, and London. The increased attendance and keener interest showed that the conferences were becoming more popular and that the young farmers of Ontario were deeply interested in all agricultural problems. The following program of the London conference will give an idea of the subjects handled:

Subjects

at London The progress of junior-farmer work in Middlesex County.
 Conference Our experience in program planning.
 Lessons from 1929 4-H club leader training school, Springfield, Mass.
 My experience with farm accounts.
 Is a club paper worth while?
 Can economic problems be attacked by junior farmers as individuals
 or as organizations?
 How we organized our music festival.
 Some activities of junior-farmer work in Oxford County.
 Our experience in financing junior activities.

Each of these subjects was followed by a discussion.

D e n m a r k

The Associated Danish Home-Management Societies. - De Samvirken-
 de Danske Husholdnings Foreninger (the associated Danish home-management so-
 cieties) were founded in 1921 and consisted of 90 societies in 1930, with
 7,000 members.

They have the following objects:

Objects

(1) To guard the interests of housewives, and to further
 economy in the home and in the community at large through courses and lec-
 tures.

(2) To promote home industry among both young men and young
 women.

(3) To buy cooperatively.

(4) To work for the increased utilization of garden products.

(5) To conduct food tests.

The territory of some of the societies covers several districts,
 while that of others is only one parish. Three traveling instructors are
 employed for home-management work and three for needlework, their salaries
 being paid in part by the state and the balance by the association. A
 meeting of local associations is held each year, and at this meeting the
 policy of the society is decided and plans are made for the coming year.

In 1929 there were held:

292 practical courses with	11,138 pupils
120 lectures	6,542 "
11 bookkeeping courses	103 "
42 plain-sewing courses	1,157 "
37 needlework courses	918 "
23 evening schools for young girls	597 "
	<hr/> 20,455 pupils

N o r w a y

Rural Women's Associations. - The first housewives' society in Norway, Oslo Hjemmenes Vel, was organized in 1889, and in 1915 a federation was formed known as Hjemmenes Vels Landsforbund (The League of Associations for the Welfare of the Home). In 1930 there were more than 200 associations in the country, 75 per cent of which were rural. The object of the societies is to improve the home socially, economically, hygienically, and ethically. Each local association is independent, self-governing, self-supporting, and nonpolitical. There were 20,000 members in 1930. Meetings with programs consisting of lectures, demonstrations, and entertainments are held once a month. The low fees enable every housewife to join. The headquarters of the federation is in Oslo, where an office is maintained with seven paid workers, an honorary president, a secretary, and a board of directors - all women. Demonstrations, courses, lectures, and housewives' days are arranged by the federation for local associations. In 1929 four experts were employed to travel all over the country, teaching, demonstrating, and lecturing. In 10 of the 18 counties of Norway the associations are united into kredse or circles. No grant is made to the societies by the state or parish, but besides the fees (one krone a year for each member) money is obtained through members' efforts.

The first attempt to organize an association of Norwegian farm wives was made in 1917, but it was not until 1921 that such an association was formed. The Norges Bondelag, the National Association of Norwegian Farmers, undertook the organization of farm-wives' associations and appointed a committee in 1925 to act as a central executive council. The Norsk Bondekvinneklag (the Norwegian Countrywomen's Association), works side by side with the men, at the same time carrying on special work that can be undertaken only by women. By 1926 there were 30 local associations and in 1930 as many as 120. The objects of the associations are:

(a) To arouse the interest of the Norwegian farm wives and to unite them to work for economic, cultural, and social objects in all matters affecting the independence of the home and the improvement of the homes of the peasantry.

(b) To interest the young people of Norway in agriculture and its minor industries, give them greater joy in their work, and bind them more closely to the soil.

(c) To combat those forces which seek to undermine the Christian religion and to break down the moral life of a nation.

The activities of the farm-wives' association fall into two classes - the cultural and the economic. Cultural activities include:

More extended teaching of practical subjects, increased vocational education, and opposition to attempts to reduce the number of school hours devoted to religious education.

Cultural activities The awakening of interest in the national style of architecture

Statement of James W. Smith - the first attempt to organize

the first attempt to organize the first attempt to organize

the first attempt to organize the first attempt to organize

the first attempt to organize the first attempt to organize

James W. Smith - the first attempt to organize

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and in old customs and an endeavor to restore what was good in the old, traditional peasant culture.

The care of young people and children. The association seeks to improve conditions, especially at the present time when it is necessary for the children to help.

Encouragement of church attendance, defense of family life, temperance work, and founding of libraries in country districts.

Among economic problems are home industries. For this purpose classes are held regularly in dyeing in natural colors, weaving, sewing, and so forth. The use of home-grown products is promoted also and an experimental station is maintained by the executive committee for preserved foods, where new methods of preserving fruit have been tried. The society is also interested in training children, public health, and the like. The association holds meetings several times a year and the farm wives also meet at central places in the various districts.

S w e d e n

Association of Farm Youth in 1929. - The first attempt to organize farm youth in Sweden was made in 1918 with the founding of Jordbrukare-Ungdomens Forbund (Association of Farm Youth). The following is a summary of the principal features of the report of the board of directors of this association for 1929:

There were 15,572 active members distributed in 364 groups and 174 passive members during the year. The practical work, which largely takes the form of competitions, made good progress. The desire of the members of Jordbrukare-Ungdomens Forbund (J.U.F.) to improve themselves in their fathers' calling was undiminished, and the agricultural societies continued to show their interest through contributions. Many firms and individuals awarded prizes for the encouragement and support of the work. The following figures show how the competitions have developed in the last six years:

	Year		Number of competitions		Number of members
		:		:	
Growth of competitions	1924	:	154	:	1,094
	1925	:	291	:	2,125
	1926	:	372	:	2,856
	1927	:	441	:	3,124
	1928	:	518	:	3,809
	1929	:	654	:	4,741
		:		:	

The number and kinds of competitions were as follows:

Kind of competition	Number of competitions	Number of members
Root-crop growing	153	1,177
Care of kitchen gardens	127	908
Plowing	82	523
Milking	67	440
Potato growing	50	358
Flax growing	42	314
Horseshoeing	28	230
Harvest work	23	181
Animal judging	17	147
Daybook keeping	15	108
Women's industries	14	144
Poultry keeping	12	69
Canning	9	42
Care of fertilizer	4	28
Root-crop thinning	3	22
Work with wood	2	18
Pasture improvement	1	7
Dairy control	1	6
Tile drainage	1	6
Spinning	1	5
Exhibitions of horses	1	5
Care of potato land	1	3
	654	4,741

Competitions were held in 16 of the 20 counties in Sweden, Uppsala leading with 243, in which 1,794 young persons took part. As usual, great interest was shown in the various kinds of competitions conducted, the root-crop project being the most popular with 153 competitions and 1,177 participants, and care of kitchen gardens coming next with 127 competitions and 908 participants. In Uppsala County courses lasting four days were held with 28 groups in connection with horseshoeing competitions. It was more common during 1929 to give instruction in connection with competitions, partly on account of the increased interest of the agricultural societies and partly because of the possibility of obtaining this instruction through young people's advisers. There were very few competitions in such projects as work with wood, pasture improvement, and dairy control, not because of lack of appreciation of their practical value, but because of their great demand on the time and strength of the young people.

Collaboration with the International Education Board developed in an important way during the year. Since 1925 this institution has had the management of advisers of the Association of Farm Youth and has paid the principal part of their expenses. As Mr. Frants P. Lund, the I.E.B.'s representative, believed the demonstrations would be completed during 1929-30, he requested the Minister of Agriculture to

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appoint a body to manage the work and administer the funds. The latter proposed therefore that the management should be entrusted to the Jordbrukare-Ungdomens Forbund, or Association of Farm Youth; and to give the league more official standing, two members should be added to the board of directors - a representative of the agricultural department and a representative of the agricultural societies. The Rockefeller Foundation approved this proposal, and it was supposed the contemplated change would go into effect in July, 1930.

The finances of the league were in better condition in 1929 than in 1928, and made possible the moving of the office of the league to the capital, a step that had long been desired. The state grant in 1928 was 15,000

Finances kroner. An unknown donor again contributed 10,000 kroner as he had in 1928. The board of directors for the Clara Lachmann fund granted 2,000 kroner

for continuing work in collaboration with Norwegian and Danish young people. This work was carried on to a greater extent than in any previous year and strengthened fellow feeling between rural young people in the Scandinavian countries. There was no exchange of lecturers in 1929, but the secretary of the league gave a lecture at Aarhus, Denmark, to 150 persons employed as young people's advisers with funds granted by the Rockefeller Foundation. The Clara Lachmann fund was spent mostly as in former years in taking the young people on study trips to neighboring countries. Nineteen agricultural societies and 12 county commissions made contributions of 100 kroner each, and one agricultural society, 50 kroner.

The expenses of the agricultural and home-economics agents are met in three ways - jointly by the International Education Board, the Association of Farm Youth, and local agricultural societies; entirely by the International Education Board; or jointly by the International Education Board and the Association of Farm

Agricultural and home-economics agents Youth. In 1929 many of the groups of the farm-youth association published their own reports of advisers' work, but no collective summary of activities was issued. There was a total of 3,098 young persons under the leadership of advisers, of whom 1,713 were boys and 1,385 girls. The entire area under cultivation was a little over 97 hectares, or about 240 acres, and the value of the harvested products amounted to 155,692 kroner or about \$41,965.50. Total expenses for sowing, fertilizer, rent, tillage and so forth amounted to 76,352.40 kroner, from which there was a net income of 79,399.60 kroner or \$21,385.34.

Details are given of the agent's work in Kronoberg County, the expenses of which were met jointly as in 1928 by the farm youth's league and the Rockefeller Foundation. A total of 304 young people took part in the work - 174 boys and 130 girls ranging in age from 10 to 30 years, the average age being 15.8 years. As to projects, 40 were engaged in root-crop growing, 65 in potato growing, 44 in both or other farm crops such as oats, rye, green fodder, and flax, while 145 worked with kitchen-garden plants. The entire area under cultivation amounted to 127,291 square meters. The smallest area cultivated was from 200 to 300 square meters,

1800 1800 1800

the largest 2,500 to 3,000 square meters with an average of about 650 square meters. Kitchen-garden plants were cultivated on an area of about 100 square meters. The young people learned to prepare the products which were produced. This was done in school cooking courses, which were held each month, beginning the middle of June at some member's home so that they might learn to work under the conditions and with the equipment found in the average home. The feeding of domestic animals was conducted at the same time as vegetable growing. Ten boys purchased their own pigs at reduced prices. Each one made 10 kroner to help pay for the pigs, so that at two months old they did not cost the boys more than 30 kroner. Two young persons took up calf feeding in the spring, and in the fall five others began feeding their own calves of purebred Ayrshire. Ten club members engaged in poultry raising. Some obtained eggs for breeding from first-class, purebred flocks, others purchased newly hatched chickens of good breed, or endeavored to improve the stock on the home place. Two members raised rabbits.

Lectures on the Association of Farm Youth, its purpose and methods of work, were given throughout the country by a large number of persons, each of whom, in his own locality, sought to spread the information concerning the association, and to carry on local work. The entire number of these lectures could not be estimated. Nineteen persons, who were regularly employed, gave 157 lectures.

In addition to competitions, the J.U.F. groups during 1929 held 7,640 meetings, gave 1,083 lectures, and conducted 436 discussions and 226 study trips. Other activities were study circles; sewing societies; competitions in music and singing; amateur theatricals; courses in farriery, slaughtering, baking and cooking, canning, bookkeeping, agriculture, gardening; athletics; folk-dance clubs; lecture societies; school cooking courses; courses in sewing and weaving, milking, care of the sick; manual art, bee raising, bird marking, fruit growing, tree pruning, and so forth.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs in 1930. - The year 1930 witnessed the completion of the demonstrations of boys' and girls' club work in Sweden, begun in 1925 by the International Education Board.

Transfer to government control During the year the Ministry of Agriculture assumed full responsibility for the continuance of the work, but placed its actual administration and guidance in the hands of Jordbrukare-Ungdomens Forbund, the Association of Farm Youth, which has been in existence since 1918. At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, the board of this association was increased by two members, a representative of this department of the government and a representative of the agricultural societies, and now forms the official club committee. The administration of club work in 1930 was conducted in very close cooperation with the official club committee and thus the committee had an opportunity to become acquainted with all of the details of this work. The secretary of the board of Jordbrukare-Ungdomens Forbund, or the official club committee, is the director and supervising state agent of club work.

The annually decreasing budget granted by the Rockefeller Foundation is:

Rockefeller	July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931.....	\$16,715
Foundation	July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932.....	10,110
funds	July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1933.....	7,415

and together with state funds will be administered by the board of the Jordbrukare-Ungdomens Forbund, with the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The State made a preliminary grant of 100,000 kroner, or about \$27,000, available in annual installments of 20,000 kroner, or about \$5,400, for five years beginning with 1930. A supplementary grant of 15,000 kroner, or about \$4,032, in 1930 made a total state grant of 35,000 kroner, or \$9,432.00, for that year. Local contributions which are made by agricultural societies, small holders' associations, packing houses, banks, and so forth amounted to 40,000 kroner, or about \$10,750, and were used for camp meetings, short courses, and club exhibitions. The total contribution to club work from all sources in 1930 amounted to \$36,897.

A committee appointed in 1928 with a view to completely reorganizing agricultural education in Sweden, and which made studies in other countries, reported that club work offered the advantages of combining theoretical instruction with practical training under competent guidance. The committee recommended that club work be extended as soon as possible, to all agricultural districts in Sweden. The committee proposed that the state contribute two-thirds of the club agents' salaries, the balance of the expenses to be paid by local organizations such as agricultural societies and county boards. It is confidently expected that the Swedish Government will make adequate provision for the future financing of club work.

In 1930 club work was thoroughly established in most of the agricultural parishes in 15 of the 24 counties in Sweden, with a membership of 2,686 boys and 2,193 girls; 16 agricultural agents and 15 home-management agents.

F i n l a n d

Boys' and Girls' Club Work. - In 1930 the Ministry of Agriculture assumed official control of club work, inaugurated by the International Education Board. Two committees, Maatalouskerholiito and Svenska Lantbrukssallskapens Klubbkomite, one representing the Finnish and the other the Swedish speaking people and composed of representatives of agricultural and other societies interested in club work, with a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture on each committee, were appointed by the ministry for the technical guidance and supervision of the work. Two graduates of the state agricultural college are employed by the Finnish club

committee as state club agents and supervisors of club work. One state club agent and supervisor, who is a graduate of both the state agricultural college and the state school of forestry is employed by the Swedish club committee. Club work is now a permanent part of the training for rural young people.

The contribution granted by the Rockefeller Foundation decreases each year as follows:

	July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931....	650,000 Finnish marks(\$16,415),
Finances	July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932....	540,000 " " (13,640),
	July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1933....	400,000 " " (10,100),
	July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934....	270,000 " " (6,820),

and, with the state appropriations, will be directly administered by the Ministry of Agriculture. For 1930 the state appropriation amounted to 500,000 Finnish marks, or \$12,690, and the ministry requested the diet to grant 750,000 Finnish marks or \$18,950, to club work for 1931. Contributions from county boards, banks, agricultural societies, cooperative associations, and so forth, which have been granted from the beginning of club work, were used mainly the first few years in procuring first-class seed and purebred livestock for members, defraying expenses connected with field excursions to other clubs, and providing prizes at club exhibitions. In 1929 and 1930 these local contributions were increased and defrayed more than half of the salaries and travel expenses of the agents. In 1930, 1,375,700 Finnish marks, or \$34,916, were contributed. The total contribution to club work in 1930 from state and local funds was 1,675,700 Finnish marks, or \$47,606, and from all sources, 2,325,700 Finnish marks or \$64,021. The support received by club work from official as well as private sources shows the importance with which it is regarded by the government, corporations, and individuals.

In 1930 there were 176 demonstration districts with 203 agricultural club agents, 42 home-economics agents, 7 supervising agents, and 20,932 club members who completed the work. All club girls in 127 of the

176 districts were given instruction in the use of their products in the daily diet, and in baking and canning of fruit and vegetables in which many boys took part. Livestock raising was conducted in 61 of the 175 districts, 677 members taking part in the courses. The total area cultivated by club members amounted to 65 hectare or 162 acres in 1928; 209 hectare or 522 acres in 1929; 383 $\frac{1}{2}$ hectare or 947 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres in 1930.

U n i o n o f S o u t h A f r i c a

Boys' Club Camps.—Camps for boys are held yearly in the Union of South Africa in Potschefstroom at the school of agriculture and in Pretoria. The first camp at Potschefstroom School of Agriculture was held in April, 1928. A second one, held the following April, was more successful.

A camp is now held each year on the sports ground of the school and is no longer regarded as an experiment, but as a regular institution. Tents and cooking utensils are loaned by the military authorities for the extension officers of the Department of Agriculture and for the teachers accompanying the boys who act as supervisors. The objects of the camp are to instruct boys in agriculture, provide a meeting place in rural surroundings for members of boys' clubs to discuss agricultural problems and procure valuable information on the best methods of making their clubs successful; to persuade other children to take part in the camp and form clubs of their own; and to afford the campers an enjoyable holiday. The camp lasts five days, from Monday to Friday, and each boy is expected to contribute 7 s. 6 d. for its maintenance.

The Prosperity League, the boys' and girls' club organization, holds a camp each year for its members, which is attended also by boy scouts and is known as the South African boys' week of Prosperity League camp Pretoria District. The first camp was held in 1927, with an attendance of 75 boys. In October, 1929, the third camp was held and was attended by 375 boys. The camp is organized by a committee representing the Pretoria Technical Club, the Pretoria Rotary Club, the Department of Agriculture, Boy Scouts association, the Juvenile Affairs Board, and one or two other organizations. The camp lasts six days and is held on the agricultural show grounds. Lectures, visits to places of educational interest, concerts, agricultural bioscope entertainments, and the like comprise the program. The boys are accompanied by teachers.

Home-Economics Officers. - The appointment of a demonstrator and lecturer in home economics about 1921 was the first step toward the establishment of the home-economics section of the Department of Agriculture. Soon after home-industries clubs began to be organized and a demonstrator was appointed for the Transvaal. There was no definite organization, however, and most of the clubs were disbanded in the next 10 years. With the organization about 1924 of the division of extension, later known as the division of agricultural education and extension, this division was placed in charge of the work of the home economics officers. In 1925 there were only four of these extension workers. The demand for their services has been increasing each year, and in January, 1930, the department decided to make additional appointments, stationing an officer at each of the four schools of agriculture to work in the school districts. There were already five officers stationed at Pretoria - one in general charge of the home-economics work in the union, two for special work on labor settlements, two for work with women's branches of the Transvaal Agricultural Union as well as to assist in other areas. These officers are specialists and visit the farm women in their

homes to give advice with regard to food preparation, hygiene, and other matters. The functions of the home-economics officers of the department are:

- Functions of the home-economics officers
- (1) To endeavor to bring good health to the farmer and his family through the study of foods and food principles, the care of the home, and the clothing of its inmates;
 - (2) To contrive to teach the housewife the principles of selection and economical preparation of food, particularly emphasizing the use of home products;
 - (3) To try to raise the general standard of home industries, such as canning, jam making, pickling, and so forth, in order that these products may compete in markets and thus bring to many women a substantial means of livelihood;
 - (4) To encourage the natural ability of women and their love of the beautiful by introducing subjects such as arts and crafts, interior decoration, dressmaking and millinery, and dainty table service;
 - (5) To train women to save time and energy by using modern methods, so that they may have greater scope for the cultural and social side of life;
 - (6) To endeavor to foster a spirit of community mindedness by encouraging women to join the women's organizations which work for the betterment of the district. These branches in turn are encouraged to join the provincial agricultural unions:
 - (7) To encourage women to communicate with the department on all problems concerning the home maker, and to subscribe to the department's publication, "Farming in South Africa," in which articles are published from the home-economics section.

Demonstrational Work with Pupils. - In an article entitled "A Many-Sided Demonstration Plot," in the January, 1931, issue of "Farming in South Africa," demonstrational work conducted by the Department of Agriculture on a school farm is described in substance as follows:

A year ago the Department of Agriculture started demonstrational work on a school farm in Griqualand West, a division of Cape Colony. About 100 boys and girls, children of indigent parents, from surrounding farms attend the school. The boys do their work under the supervision of the teacher and the extension officer, and as a result of having all methods carefully explained and demonstrated to them, show a deep interest in the scientific side of farming. They are stimulated by having to do all the work themselves and give valuable assistance by spreading better methods in their neighborhoods.

This is a stock-farming area and forage plants were grown to supplement the natural grazing by feeding. With the low rainfall (0.73 inches)

Experiments with
forage plants and
ornamental trees

it was not possible to grow the usual ideal forage plants so that saltbush and spineless cactus were raised on a large scale to determine their adaptability. Lucerne could not be grown on account of the scarcity of water, and special

attention was given to cowpeas, four varieties being tested. To make farms more attractive certain ornamental trees were grown to determine their suitability. Besides the work on the plots the boys are instructed in other farming matters. They are taught to raise calves by hand and to feed bone

Work with livestock -
calves, cattle, and
sheep

meal to cattle as a means of increasing the milk production. They are taught also to use the government remedy for worms in sheep in the manner prescribed by the official veterinary officers. Under the supervision of the wife of

the farm owner the girls learn to do fruit canning and needlework and to raise flowers. The social side of life is not neglected. Concerts, sports, and a Christmas tree each year make things more pleasant

Work with the girls;
entertainment for the
children

for the children. Small fees are received for doing much of the daily work. The money is put in the bank and some of the children have accumulated as much as 10 pounds.

The following statement from the school inspector's report shows how the work at this school is regarded:

"Agricultural education of a practical as well as theoretical nature receives the personal and unremitting attention of the principal. The interest taken by the scholars in their duties is refreshing and the work done by them redounds greatly to their credit as also to the credit of their instructors."

Opinion of school
inspector

The work being carried on at this farm is in the nature of that conducted on a many-sided demonstration plot, and splendid progress is being made educationally, agriculturally, and experimentally. This project shows what can be done when the departments of education and agriculture collaborate. Farmers in the vicinity are invited to visit the plot so that they can see for themselves what is being done and get an idea of the possibilities of this part of the country.

A many-sided demonstra-
tion plot

